Oil Investors' Journal

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH CONCERNING THE BEAUMONT FIELD AND OTHER SOUTHWESTERN OIL FIELDS.

Single Copies 5c.

VOL. 2. MONTHLY | BEAUMONT, TEXAS, U. S. A., AUGUST 1, 1903. | NO. 5 ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

NEARLY 1,500,000 BARRELS.

Shipments of Beaumont and Sour Lake Oil by Water and Rail Reach a High Figure for the Month of July—Standard Takes Its First Load of Gas Oil From the Security Refinery—Prices Are Way Down and Cheap Oil is Abundant at Sour Lake—Pipe Line from Kansas to the Gulf—Louisiana Fields.

Shipments of Beaumont and Sour Lake crude and refined oil from Port Arthur and Sabine Pass by water during the month of July will reach very close to the million barrel mark. Rail shipments for the same period will amount to approximately 500,000 barrels. The shipments by water, up to and including July 28th, averaged 31,287 barrels a day, or a total of 876,039 barrels. Adding the last three days of the month, (the exact figures for which are not obtainable at this writing), and showing the average of previous days to apply, the total is brought up to 970,000 barrels. This is about 170,000 barrels in excess of the June shipments by water. The rail and water shipments for July combined probably make the largest aggregate of shipments for any single month from Beaumont.

Standard Ships Beaumont Oil to New York.

Of the shipments by water in the sixteen days from July 13 to 28, the Standard Oil Company, took 165,406 bbls. of crude from Port Arthur by the steamers Harry Luckenbach, Maverick, Julia Luckenbach, Atlas and Col. E. L. Drake, and barges No. 90 and No. 91 to New York. This oil was loaded by the Texas Company. The Standard Barge No. 93 was loaded on July 27 at Sabine Pass for New York with 26,190 barrels of gas oil from the Security Oil Company's refinery. The Security Company (formerly Burt Refinery) has an eight inch line for crude oil from its plant on the Neches river at Beaumont to Sabine Pass. It also has a six inch line between the same points for refined oil.

Guffey Company Loads Refined Oils.

The Guffey Petroleum Company loaded 81,614 barrels of crude, solar and lubricating oils from Port Arthur in the period from July 13 to 28. On July 17 the Guffey barge Vineta took a cargo of 3,631 barrels of lubricating oil to Philadelphia. The Guffey tank steamer Catania loaded 6,080 barrels of lubricating oil, 2,979 barrels of solar oil and 7,174 barrels of crude for New York on July 21.

The Texas Company shipped 69,047 barrels of crude by the tankers Florida and Providence to New Orleans from July 15 to 24. The Sun Company shipped 22,024 barrels of crude by the tanker Toledo from Port Arthur on July 21, consigned to Philadelphia, and 53,810 barrels of crude by the tankers Washtenow and Roma from Sabine Pass on July 16 and 28 respectively, also consigned to Philadelphia.

On July 24 the Higgins Oil & Fuel Company shipped 8,157 barrels on the barge, Gusher, from Sabine Pass, consigned to Havana, Cuba.

Rail Shipments Also Heavy.

The rail shipments by the Southern Pacific from Gladys (Spindletop) in the period from July 1 to 28 amounted to 1194 cars, nearly all of which were S. P. system tanks with a capacity of 300 barrels. This would indicate that approximately 358,000 barrels were shipped from Gladys. In addition 95 cars were shipped from Beaumont. These were smaller cars, averaging 200 barrels each, or an approximate total of 19,000 barrels. The daily shipments by the Southern Pacific averaged 13,471 barrels for the 28 days. Probably two-thirds of the total amount shipped was for the Southern Pacific's own account. The Santa Fe and Kansas City Southern shipments combined will run about 1500 barrels a day, making the average rail shipments for the month about 15,000 barrels daily. The Heywood Oil Company is supplying the Santa Fe Company with fuel oil for its locomotives, and because of delay in erecting loading racks at Sour Lake the oil is being loaded at Beaumont. The Texas Company recently sold the Kansas City Southern 50,000 barrels for fuel use, the price being between 40 and 43 cents on cars.

Hauling Sour Lake Oil to Beaumont.

The Higgins Oil & Fuel Company, which is producing at Sour Lake, has made a temporary arrangement by which it loads Sour Lake oil at Beaumont. In the absence of a pipe line of its own, and because the two pipe lines now in operation between Sour Lake and Beaumont are taxed to take care of the oil purchased and produced by the companies that own the lines, the Higgins Company is running trains of tank cars from its rack at Sour Lake to its storage tanks at Beaumont. There are from 20 to 30 cars in a train. The freight rate amounts to about 15 cents a barrel, which is equal to the piping charge fixed by the Guffey Company and the Texas Company. The cars are hauled back to Sour Lake, empty, after unloading into the tanks at Beaumont. The fact that the Higgins Company owns its cars makes it possible to get its product to Beaumont. Other companies, not owning cars, are having great difficulty in making shipments, owing to scarcity of cars. The Southern Pacific is using most of its cars in its own service, filling its storage tanks along the line from Houston to El Paso.

Plenty of Cheap Oil at Sour Lake.

There is no fixed price for either Beaumont or Sour Lake oil, although the Texas Company's bulletin of 30 cents for oil in its lines at Beaumont and 20 cents at Sour Lake posted on July 16, represents the market about as accurately as it can be stated. It is a fact that the output of some of the big wells at Sour Lake is offered at six and eight cents a barrel, and it is also a fact that sixty cents is being paid for a large quantity, on contracts made before the field had been developed to its present condition of over-production. At Beaumont, the price on cars is between 44 and 48 cents, with some sales reported both above and below these figures. An immense amount of storage, both iron and earthen, is

under contract to be constructed at Sour Lake, and when this is ready to receive oil the demand will probably stiffen the market. The Texas Company and Guffey Company pipe lines are taking about 18,000 barrels a day to Beaumont. This is the bulk of the oil that is being moved, pending completion of loading facilities on the Southern Pacific branch and additional pipe lines.

New wells are coming daily at Sour Lake, and with the completion of present contracts there will probably be two hundred wells in the field by September 1. Considerable salt water is found in the first, or 370 foot sand, and some has developed in certain sections at a greater depth, but there seems to be no end of productive strata, the latest to be developed being a 1030 foot sand in the Cannon tract.

Feasibility of the Kansas-Beaumont Pipe Line Plan.

Commenting on the report that the Standard Oil Company intended to build a pipe line from the Kansas oil fileds to Beaumont and the Gulf of Mexico, an operator who has an intimate knowledge of the situation in the South-western fields, and whose opinions are sound, had this to say:

"The construction of such a line is feasible and when the production of the Kansas and Indian Territory fields warrants it, and at least one good, deep harbor is provided near here, I believe that the line will be built. There are a number of things in its favor. The proposed route is through a country where there is little cold weather to interfere with the flow of oil; and it is certainly more desirable to bring it down this way than to take it around by a northern route. To my mind it is almost entirely a matter of the amount of oil produced, and it seems assured that the Kansas and Indian Territory fields will be highly productive. This is an excellent location for refineries, and is the nearest point where a sea harbor can be obtained. A pipe line from Kansas would be about 450 miles in length."

Information obtained from another source is to the effect that the route has already been surveyed and right-of-way obtained for a portion of the line. A six inch line would cost about $4,000 a mile, or $1,800,000 exclusive of pumping stations.

Activity in Louisiana Fields.

Much activity is reported in the Louisiana fields. At Anse la Butte a test was recently made of one of the Heywood wells, using compressed air. The well flowed in heads before the air pressure was applied. With the air turned on it emptied itself in about ten minutes, filling an earthen reservoir, having a capacity of forty or fifty barrels. Scott Heywood will start a new well to the northwest, near where Captain Lucas bored in 1900. The Lucas well reached a depth of 600 feet, when an accident caused a suspension of operations.

At Welsh the situation is reported to be improving. The six inch casing in the Netherlands well was set below 900 feet. Wild-catting is being done on a large scale between the Sabine river and Bayou Teche, and news of a strike will not be a great surprise to those who are watching the situation.

New Wells and a Spectacular Gusher at Jennings.

Two new wells were brought in at Jennings on July 29—the Morse No. 4 on the west side of the field, and the Bienville No. 2 on the Arnaudet tract, near the old wells. The Morse No. 4 gushed above the derrick, and showed a fine flow of oil.

All the wells which have come in recently are being put on the pump and the production of the field is materially increasing.

A very spectacular exhibition of gushing was furnished ten days ago by the Mermentau No. 2, on the Jennings Oil Company lease. The gate valve was opened by Driller Sid Keoughan, and after growling for a few seconds the well turned loose and shot a volley of rocks, pyrites of iron and sand five hundred feet in air. The oil from the well did not reach the height attained by the solid substances. Witnesses say that these went completely out of sight, and when they fell several crashed through the bottoms of some new steel tanks, cutting the metal like projectiles from a cannon. It was reported in the Jennings Daily Record that the rocks from the well "were thrown 5000 feet high." This seems a bit strong at first glance, but it must be borne in mind that there are guns which carry farther than 5000 feet, and an oil well 1800 feet deep with a gas pressure of several thousand pounds at the bottom is, in some respects, not vastly different from a six inch naval rifle. The well was finally closed in.

The Sloan No. 3 on the Jennings lease came in a gusher. This well was finished with an ordinary water strainer. It flowed at the rate of 1800 barrels in twenty-four hours, and later sanded up.

MORGAN AND SCHWAB—SIAMESE TWINS OF HIGH FINANCE.

In our issue of July 1 we had a few words to say concerning Morgan—formerly J. Pierpont Morgan, and still more formerly "the greatest financial genius of modern times."

We predicted that Morgan would soon be the most found out man in the world and that the editors who a year ago were devoting columns to him—sometimes with intent to boost his schemes, and sometimes innocently thinking that he was really worth the space—would shortly begin to handle him without gloves. Already, we hear the distant rumbling of the editorial thunder, which is now breaking into a storm about Morgan's sacred head.

With the tremendous decline—not in the value, but in the manipulated prices—of the various Morgan and Schwab "securities," the holders of these stocks and bonds have begun to ask questions, and whenever questions are asked persistently, something or some one is sure to be found out. In this instance, it is Morgan and Schwab. We hear echoes of these questions reverberating in the financial daily press of the country, and instead of sycophantic slop, describing the marvels of finance accomplished by Morgan and Schwab, which filled the papers a year or so ago, we now find snatches of ridicule, large bunches of sarcasm, and some very serious charges aimed newspaperially at these Siamese twins of high finance. It would not surprise us if the very men who were willing a year ago to boost the Morgan bubbles and keep them floating in the air in all of their iridescent beauty to dazzle the eyes of investors, will turn on their former partners and be the cause of their undoing.

Recently, we saw the following paragraph in an eastern financial paper:

The fall in securities of the International Mercantile Marine Company or shipping trust, whereby the value of the preferred stock has been cut in two and the common reduced nearly 75 per cent, presents a formidable problem of which more will be heard hereafter, possibly in the way of capital reorganization. The depressed condition of the ocean freight market is one cause of this. But the gigantic overcapitalization which loaded the new company with $102,000,000 stock and $65,000,000 bonds—much of it issued to pay cash for companies acquired at an excessive valuation—has more to do with it.

This is only one of hundreds of similar comments which are now going the rounds.

In a suit recently filed in the U. S. District Court at Trenton, N. J. by bondholders and shareholders against

the United States Ship Building Company, charging fraud in the organization of the company, the methods employed by Schwab in the formation of this over-capitalized scheme were shown up in detail. It was asserted that Schwab paid not more than three millions dollars for the Bethlehem steel works above the mortgage of about nine million dollars then on the property, and that he put the steel plant into the ship building company at thirty million dollars, taking stocks and bonds. This represented at least twenty-seven or twenty-eight millions dollars' profit on an invetment of three million dollars. It stands to reason that if the people who bought the stocks and bonds had known the real facts, they never would have purchased a dollar's worth of them, but Schwab, like other get-rich-quick financiers, carefully concealed the facts. In this connection, we quote from an editorial in the Chicago Tribune:

The promoter of the many-millioned syndicate often looks down with scorn on the "get-rich-quick" man whose literature is excluded from the mails. The get-rich-quick genius in turn despises the professional gambler who fleeces his patrons at faro or roulette, and the high class gambler pities the racetrack tout or the humble votary of the shell game. Even as
"The colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady
"Are sisters under the skin."
so all these people, some rich and some poor, some in "good society" and some out of it, are brothers under the skin. That which makes them one is that they all seek to get riches or a living by their wits instead of by honest industry. They are not willing to labor and add to the world's stock of wealth. They wish to prey upon the community; to transfer the wealth of other people to their own pockets without consideration for the other people.

Could anything apply more aptly to Morgan and Schwab? Truly, the investor, the man who buys the beautifully engraved certificates, has been going it blind. In a little Chicago paper, the Financial World, we find the following, which shows briefly how the "great" promoters, backed up by the "great" newspapers, the "great" magazines, and the "great" weeklies, have hypnotized the investing public:

The great promoter is the financial Aladdin. He waves his wand, uses the magic words "consodidation, common stock, preferred stock, first mortgage bonds," and presto his property has trebled in value in the twinkling of an eye. That is, it has trebled in value for a moment, until he has unloaded it on somebody else. Its new owner barely has time to rejoice in the beautiful mountain he has bought, and paid for, before he finds it has turned into a hole in the ground.

How can the great promoter do it?

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS FROM PORT ARTHUR, JULY 13 TO 28, Inc.

Date	Rig	Name of Vessel	Destination	Grade of Oil	Quant'y in Barrels	Total for 16 Days
July 13	Barge	Clark Oil Tank No. 3	New Orleans	Crude	8 000	
" 13	"	Clark Oil Tank No. 2	"	"	3 810	
" 13	"	Andrews No. 3	Morgan City	"	4 000	
" 13	S. S.	Harry Luckenbach	New York	"	24 600	
" 14	"	Maverick	"	"	10 000	
" 14	Barge	S. O. Co. No. 90	"	"	24 524	
" 15	S. S.	Florida	New Orleans	"	12 000	
" 16	Barge	Providence	"	"	21 333	
" 17	"	Vineta	Philadelphia	Lub.	3 631	
" 18	S. S.	Julia Luckenbach	New York	Crude	27 244	
" 21	"	Catania	"	Solar	2 979	
" 21	"	"	"	Lub.	6 080	
" 21	"	"	"	Crude	7 174	
" 21	"	Northwestern	"	"	22 972	
" 21	"	Toledo	Philadelphia	"	22 024	
" 22	"	Winifred	"	Solar	21 335	
" 22	"	"	"	Pitch	500	
" 22	Barge	Conneaut	New Orleans	Crude	16 937	
" 24	"	Providence	"	"	23 714	
" 24	S. S.	Florida	"	"	12 000	
" 24	"	Atlas	New York	"	17 238	
" 27	Barge	Clark Oil Tank No. 2	New Orleans	"	4 000	
" 27	"	Clark Oil Tank No. 3	"	"	8 000	
" 27	"	Andrews	Morgan City	"	1 700	
" 27	"	S. O. Co. No. 91	New York	"	22 000	
" 27	S. S.	Col. E. L. Drake	"	"	40 000	367 595
Total Shipments from Port Arthur prior to July 13 (barrels)						6 886 291
Grand Total to date (barrels)						7 254 886

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS FROM SABINE PASS, JULY 13 TO 28, Inc.

Date	Rig	Name of Vessel	Destination	Grade of Oil	Quant'y in Barrels	Total for 14 Days
July 13	Barge	Spindle Top	Morgan City	Crude	4 000	
" 16	"	Gusher	"	"	4 800	
" 16	S. S.	Washtenow	Marcus Hook	"	30 000	
" 20	Barge	Spindletop	Morgan City	"	4 000	
" 21	"	Gusher	"	"	4 762	
" 24	"	Spindletop	"	"	3 881	
" 27	"	S. O. Co. No. 93	New York	Solar	26 190	
" 28	S. S.	Roma	Philadelphia	Crude	23 810	101 443
Total Shipments from Sabine Pass prior to July 13 (barrels)						1 829 750
Grand Total to Date (barrels)						1 931 193

Foreign Shipments from Sabine Pass—July 24, barge Gusher for Havana, with 8,157 barrels crude oil.

How can he make the investor believe that the property bought yesterday at $9,000,000 is worth $30,000,000 today, as Mr. Schwab did to the shipyard trust in the case of the Bethlehem Steel Company? The great promoter must have a convincing personality. Like Hamlet, he says:

"Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in the shape of a camel?"

Polonius (investor)—by the mass and 'tis like a camel indeed!

Hamlet (promoter)—Methinks it is like a weasel.

Polonius (investor)—It is backed like a weasel.

Hamlet (promoter)—Or like a whale.

Polonius (investor)—Very like a whale.

In the same Chicago paper, we find this pertinent comment on the action of the New York Stock Exchange in taking steps to suppress get-rich-quick schemes:

As many get-rich-quick men can be found inside of the N. Y. stock exchange, as outside.

Words were never more truly spoken.

We have no personal grievance against Morgan and Schwab, or any other members of the Baloon Builders Union, probably because we were never foolish enough, or had money enough, to invest in any of their schemes, but since the publication on July 1, of the brief comment which we then made upon Morgan, we have received letters from influential business men, congratulating us on the attitude we have assumed with regard to the billion-dollar promoters, and we believe the subject is of sufficient importance to make it worthy of further discussion in these columns.

B. C. Rhome of Ft. Worth, Tex., President of the Geyser Oil Development Company and the Britton Oil Company spent several days recently at Beaumont and Sour Lake.

The Britton well in the Cannon tract at Sour Lake is reported to be doing 300 barrels an hour from the 1000 foot sand.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SABINE OIL & MARKETING COMPANY.

The annual report of President M. L. Lockwood of the Sabine Oil & Marketing Company of Beaumont is a most instructive document, revealing, as it does, the difficulties with which operators on Spindletop have had to contend, and the rapid changes that have occurred in the field during the past twelve or fourteen months. Senator Lockwood is a man of wide experience in the oil business, having operated in Pennsylvania before he organized the Sabine Company to enter the Texas and Louisiana fields. It may be said, therefore, that he was better equipped to cope with conditions at Beaumont than the average operator on Spindletop, whose experience has been limited to that field. The Sabine Oil & Marketing Company was organized with an authorized capital of $5,000,000 divided into 800,000 shares of common stock of $5 par value, and 10,000 shares of preferred of $10 par value. Senator Lockwood, as trustee, prefaces his report with this statement concerning the disposition of the company's stock:

At the organization of our company there was acquired 20,850 acres of oil and mineral leases in the State of Texas, for which we gave 208,500 shares of the stock of our company, with the agreement that one-half of said stock, or 104,250 shares, should go into my hands as trustee, to be sold at an agreed price, for the development of the oil, gas, and mineral leases thus acquired.

At a later date, for other lands in Orange and Newton counties, Texas, and other considerations, 100,000 shares more of the stock of our company was placed in my hands as trustee, the proceeds to be used as before, which requires me as trustee to account for 204,250 shares of stock.

The amount of this trustee stock sold up to April 15, 1902, was 35,762 shares, for which there was received and put into the treasury $23,88.85.

The amount of trustee stock disposed of from April 15, 1902, to April 1, 1903, was 34,370 shares, for which I received $51,442.55, which was placed in the treasury of the company. This leaves in my hands as trustee 134,118 shares of stock of the company.

Amount of Oil Received and Profits.

Through the early part of the year just passed, we went forward in the work of completing two clay reservoirs, with a capacity of about 600,000 barrels. We began receiving oil in the latter part of April, 1902.

When the wells on Spindle Top were opened up they failed to produce anything like the quantity of oil anticipated either by myself or the owners. I had been fully confident that out of the over 11,000,000 barrels of oil for which we had contracted, subject to the production of the wells, that we would get at least 1,000,000 barrels of oil. Instead of that, we only received all told, up to April 1, 1903, 359,617.05 barrels. This amount includes the production of our own wells and also includes 34,175.90 barrels bought f. o. b. vessels at Port Arthur at same price which we received for it, in order to fill steamships arriving faster than we could pump our own oil to the coast.

In order to obtain this oil, we were obliged to lay nine different 4 and 6 inch pipe lines from pumping station adjoining Spindle Top into the different parts of the Spindle Top field. This required between four and five miles of pipe, all of which had to be buried through and under the derricks at great expense. Some of these wells to which we laid long lines of pipe in order to comply with our contracts, never produced any oil into our tanks at all.

We received from wells during the year 325,441.15 barrels of oil, and from the National Oil & Pipe Line Company 34,175.90 barrels. The oil from the Fountain and Guarantee wells (the company's wells) was transferred to the general oil account at the end of each month, at the current price for oil at such time, and the well that produced it was given credit for the same, making a total of 359,617.05 barrels of oil received.

This amount of oil cost the company $48,407.81; amount of cash received for oil up to April 1, 1903, $155,563.76; profits on oil up to April 1, 1903, $107,155.95; received for 40,000 barrels of oil sold April 17, 1903, at 75 cents net per barrel, $30,000; amount of oil on hand, estimated value at 75 cents per barrel, $8,112.67; amount of gain during the year, difference in the purchase price and price for which oil was sold, $145,268.62.

The 18,882.75 barrels of oil, charged to sediment, surplus, and shrinkage, represents a shrinkage of the oil received from the wells by us. This oil comes from the wells at a temperature of from 85 to 90 degrees, and was sold at a temperature of 60 degrees, which represents a large loss.

Production Decreased From Month to Month.

The oil statement contained in the report shows a steady decline in receipts and production from September, 1902, excepting one month, January, 1903, when the increase over the preceding month was about 150 barrels. The figures follow:

Received during the months of April, May, June and July, 203,856.04 barrels; August, 17,343.65 barrels; September, 29,105.82 barrels; October, 23,874.67 barrels; November, 22,557.95 barrels; December, 9,666.65 barrels; January, 9,812.74 barrels; February, 5,227.24 barrels; March, 3,996.39 barrels; purchased in December, f. o. b. Port Arthur, 34,175.90 barrels; total, 359,617.05 barrels.

Records of Two of the Company's Wells.

The records of two of the company's wells are as follows:

Fountain well in August, 10,701.66 barrels at 10c, $1,070.16; September, 16,548.67 barrels at 12 1-2c, $2,068.58; October, 15,742.46 barrels at 15c, $2,361.47; November, 12,281.13 barrels at 25c, $3,070.28; December, 6,678.95 barrels at 45c, $3,005.52; January, 8,841.15 barrels at 50c, $4,420.58; February, 3,736.58 barrels at 67 1-2c, $2,522.19; March, 2,370.51 barrels at 69c, $1,635.65; total, 76,901.11 barrels, $20,154.43.

Guarantee well, December, 333.90 barrels at 45c, $150.25; January, 233.81 barrels at 50c, $116.90; February, 513.04 barrels at 67 1-2c, $346.30; March, 745.62 barrels at 69c, $514.47; total, 1,826.37 barrels, $1,127.92.
hundred barrels per day.

From this it may be seen that as production decreased, the price of oil advanced.

Some of the Difficulties Encountered.

President Lockwood enumerates some of the difficulties which have confronted his company as follows:

Under our contract which gave us the right to equip and pump, we equipped two wells in the Keith-Ward tract and one in the Hogg-Swayne. Both of the equipments burned down in the Keith-Ward fire before we had been able to get any oil out of them to amount to anything. We rebuilt the rig on the Flora-Texas well and finally got her to producing, but the exhaustion of the oil on the crest of the anticlinal in the Keith-Ward and the salt water coming into the Hogg-Swayne tract, made the work of equipping these wells unprofitable.

We were much handicapped for want of money with which to carry forward the work. We were unable to sell stock as fast as the money was needed, and we were obliged to raise money by borrowing, and up to December 1, 1902, we had borrowed in the banks and otherwise for the company, and had gone in debt for material to the amount of $102,225.65. The providing and negotiating for this money, and the renewing of notes in the banks absorbed a very large part of my personal time, and kept me away from the work of helping in the acquisition of oil. At the date of this report, all of these debts except $22,078.84 have been paid, and we had in the treasury $21,796.02 applicable to this purpose. Since April 1 (date of annual report), on the 17th of April we sold 40,000 barrels of oil at 75c net, which put an additional amount of $30,000 in the treasury.

In November the indications were that the Spindle Top field extended to the west, the striking of the 6,000-barrel Carroll well and the developments on block 21 indicating such, and our company acquired four locations on block 21 and started in to drill four wells. That portion of the field has proven very difficult to drill, the rock standing on the edge turning the drill off to one side, getting crooked holes and twisting off the pipe. The contractor who contracted to drill two of these wells failed, broke up and abandoned the work. After losing one hole ourselves and moving the derrick, we have finally got one well completed, and it is now producing 100 barrels per day. The decline in production in the surrounding wells causes me to feel that we are not justified in any further drilling on this land.

In addition to the loss by fire in the Keith-Ward heretofore referred to, a fire swept the Hogg-Swayne tract and destroyed both the rigs of the Fountain and Guarantee wells on the 15th of April. The rigs have been rebuilt,

and with the greater precaution which is now being used, we hope to prevent loss by fire in the future.

Two years ago it was generally believed that the oil deposit underlying Southeastern Texas would be uniform, that a field of large area had been opened up. Developments have proven this not true, but that the oil so far as developed there is contained in pools of not large dimensions. The drill has found oil in paying quantities outside of Spindle Top, at Jennings and Welsh, La., and at Sour Lake and Saratoga, Texas. Each of these developments find their oil in loose sand, and give a great deal of trouble in production. It is believed by many that by deeper drilling in these fields that the rock formation will be discovered with better results.

While the results for the company for the last two years have not proven what we hoped, yet we feel that it has a great future before it.

Assets of the Company.

The Thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-seven acres of oil and mineral leases.

The Fountain oil well and land in fee.

The Guarantee oil well on fifteen years' lease at graded royalty to one-eighth.

S. O. & M. Company well No. 5 on block 21 and land in fee.

Pipe line system extending throughout Spindle Top and to our reservoirs at Nederland, with pumping plant at Nederland and Spindle Top.

Two clay reservoirs of about 600,000 barrels capacity and 40 acres of land in fee upon which these are located.

Balance of cash on hand.

Balance of oil in tanks.

We have leases at Welsh, La., upon which we are now starting a well. They are located one and three-fourths miles from producing wells at Welsh, and between the producing wells at Welsh and the producing wells at Jennings, and it looks like a fairly safe venture.

President's Supplementary Report.

After a visit to Kansas, President Lockwood made the following supplementary report, indicating his high opinion of the new oil fields of Kansas and Indian Territory:

Advices from Texas at this date inform us that in addition to the 100 barrels of oil produced per day from well No. 5, block 21, that the rig and equipment have been replaced at the Guarantee well and it is now producing for us 150 barrels of oil per day. This gives us a production at present of 250 barrels per day. We received for the last sale of oil 82 1-2 cents, so any one can figure the present earning capacity of the company's property. At the burning of the Fountain well the tubing dropped and we are having some trouble in recovering it, but this can be a matter of only a few days when production of this well will materially increase the income of the company.

I have further to report that on my way home from Texas I spent four days in the Kansas oil field. I found in Chautauqua county of that State what I believe to be the finest opportunity to operate in sure territory (territory that can now be secured at from one to three dollars an acre), and capable of producing from five to one hundred barrels per day per well. I consider it the finest opportunity that I have ever known in thirty-eight years experience in the oil business.

The wells can be drilled very cheaply. Some are drilled in the short time of eight or ten days. They are only nine or ten hundred feet deep and easy drilling. One outfit ought to average and complete two wells a month.

There are three producing strata developed, at 550 to 600 feet, a sand rock is found producing gas, and sometimes oil in paying quantities. From this rock gas is found in sufficient quantities to furnish fuel for drilling and operating wells. At 900 to 1000 feet the main oil rock is found, hundred barrels a day.

Oil is quoted at $1.15 per barrel. At 1400 to 1600 feet a gas sand is found that produces as high as 15,000,000 feet of gas per well daily.

I consider it the most promising field for sure profit that I have ever known.

Our company has secured 2800 acres of oil and gas leases located well within defined limits. We are now building the wood rig and the ropes, drilling tools, boilers, engines and machinery have been shipped for use in this field. And I do not hesitate to recommend the use of at least $100,000 in the acquisition of more land and the development of the same in the range of counties along the border of and reaching into Indian Territory. At Bartlettsville, Indian Territory, they have wells reported to be producing from 300 to 400 barrels.

I believe that the careful and judicious investment of $100,000 at this time will build up a property the value of which will reach fa rup in the millions of dollars.

This opportunity should be taken advantage of at once, before it becomes generally known that an oil territory of this character has been developed. And I most earnestly urge our stockholders to co-operate with me in the work of securing large holdings for our company in this section.

Came Out About Even the First Year.

From Senator Lockwood's report it appears that his company came out about even during the first year of its operations at Beaumont. This is better than the vast majority have done, although we believe that wherever good business judgment has been shown, losses have been avoided and in some instances large profits have been made. This is true of the Guffey Company, the Texas Company, the Higgins Company, the Heywood Company, and a number of others, both large and small. From the profits of its first year's operations the Texas Company has paid $165,000 in dividends, representing only a fraction of the actual net earnings, the greater part of which has gone into improvements and betterments.

It is understood that the Beaumont plant of the Sabine Oil & Marketing Company is now being offered for sale.

ADVERTISEMENT

Dining Cars
ON
IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

Meals served a la carte on trains from Texas to Memphis, St. Louis and intermediate points.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS
ON
DINING AND SLEEPING CARS.

THE ONLY LINE
FROM
TEXAS
TO THE
NORTH and EAST
WITH
DINING CAR SERVICE.

J. C. LEWIS, TRAVELING PASS'R AGENT, AUSTIN, TEX.

H. C. TOWNSEND, GEN'L PASS'R AND TICKET AGENT, ST. LOUIS.

AN EXAMPLE OF HONORABLE JOURNALISM.

We are glad to reproduce the following editorial from the Petroleum Gazette of Pittsburg, Pa., because of the friendly spirit exhibited in it, and as an example of honorable journalism which some of our piratical contemporaries would do well to emulate:

The Petroleum Gazette aims to present to its readers in an epitomized form all the reliable data obtainable in relation to the petroleum industry. For much valuable information it is indebted to its numerous contemporaries located at various points of activity. It has always endeavored, however, to give all possible credit for such selections to the source from which they are made, even as it expects like courtesy in return. It is therefore a matter of regret that an article published in the June issue of the Gazette bearing on the developments of Hardin County, Texas, republished from the Oil Investors' Journal of Beaumont, should have gone through without proper credit, owing to the fact that the latter part of the article, to which the credit was attached, was crowded out through lack of space. The oversight is especially regrettable for the reason that we regard the Journal as the most reliable and straightforward exponent of the industry in the southwest, and in every way worthy of appreciation.

Oil Investors' Journal.

SECOND YEAR.

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each Month.

Entered as Second-Class mail matter at the Post Office at Beaumont.

Subscription Rate $1.00 a Year, payable in advance.

Advertisements of stock companies are accepted with the express understanding that advertisers will furnish detailed statements of the holdings and condition of their companies for the information of subscribers of the JOURNAL, upon request.

Advertising rates on application.

Address all communications to

OIL INVESTORS' JOURNAL,
BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

BURTON E. NEWCOMB, Manager.

A WRITE-UP OF THE SOUR LAKE FIELD.

A complete write-up of the Sour Lake oil field will be contained in the next issue of the Oil Investors Journal, to be published August 15th. Facts will be given, without varnish. From responsible operators we expect to obtain data that will be especially valuable to oil men and others who are interested in the petroleum industry of the South-west. Boom features will be disregarded, and there will be no advertising scheme connected with the write-up. The Sour Lake oil field is by all odds the biggest thing in the Southern country, and it will speak for itself as an industrial and commercial proposition. People in the north and east have been so persistently deceived by newspaper reports emanating from unreliable correspondents who have attempted to describe certain features of the Texas and Louisiana oil strikes that they are loath to believe anything they read concerning these fields. It has always been our aim to present the facts, and we believe the Oil Investors Journal is coming to be recognized as the truth-teller. In preparing our Sour Lake write-up we shall be veracious, if nothing more.

Those who desire extra copies of the next issue, containing the Sour Lake story, are advised to order same in advance, as we shall print only the usual number, with sufficient in addition to cover orders that come in before August 15th.

The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company is starting a wild-cat well in San Augustine County, Tex. Indications in the locality are considered excellent. The Guffey people have leases on more than 4,000 acres in this territory.

DESCRIPTION OF THE "OIL BOOM" IN NACOGDOCHES COUNTY.

One who has not been through a Texas oil land boom, can hardly appreciate the humorous features of such an incident, but the report recently made by a field man in the employ of one of the big Beaumont oil companies describing his experience in running down a "20,000 barrel gusher" in Nacogdoches County, gives a better idea of one of these little excitements than anything we have seen in print. We reproduce a portion of the report below:

"I would have reported sooner, but just got in last evening from a wild goose chase into Nacogdoches county. A well now drilling in that county caused a furore of excitement.

"On Tuesday evening last it was rumored about San Augustine that a well had been drilled in about 25 miles southwest of San Augustine, in Nacogdoches county. So on Wednesday morning I drove out to look it up.

"Before I had gotten 10 miles out, at a cross roads store, the well was reported to be flowing at the rate of 20,000 barrels a day. Well, I didn't lose any further time on the way. All along the route every one said it was a big well.

"I reached the well at 11:30 a. m. and found things running along as they usually do at a drilling well, with the exception of NO OIL. I told the drilling crew what I had heard and they said they had heard the evening before that there was a land boom in the locality on account of the well, but they had as yet not seen anyone who looked like a boomer. As it was three miles to where anyone lived, the well being drilled on a large tract of land belonging to the Robinson Lumber company, after looking the locality over I concluded to go over west about five miles to the old OIL Springs Field, where about 18 years ago there were some wells drilled and some small wells were gotten at a depth of from 90 to 175 feet.

"Well, by the time I reached the old development, I also struck a real crowd of Texas land boomers, and they were closing up land sales, but mostly in small lots from 10 to 100 acres, ranging in price from $20 to $50 an acre.

"Everything was excitement. One old fellow with a 150 acre tract, who had been offered $30 per acre for land worth about $2 per acre, would not sell. I told him he had better sell, but he said he had never lived any place but in the pine woods and he was afraid the oil people would buy all the land and he would be shut out. I tried to assure him there would be a little pine land left. He was still holding on the last I heard of him.

"The speculators were equally as crazy as the farmers. When I told them the well was not in and was all a hoax, they did not believe me at all. So I shut up and looked on. No one was in any way concerned about going to see the well. They had their news from reliable sources, they said, and they wanted to get some land before it was too late.

CRUDE PRICES AS POSTED BY THE TEXAS COMPANY.

	Beaumont.	Sour Lake.
July 30	30	20
Previous Prices		
June 1	75	63
June 13	72	60
June 19	69	57
June 23	64	52
June 27	54	42
July 3	48	36
July 11	42	30
July 14	37	25

FAKIRS AND THEIR NEWSPAPERIAL CONFEDERATES.

The Oil Investors' Journal of Beaumont, Tex., scathingly arraigns the daily papers of New York for printing as reading matter what they knew to be a fraudulent advertisement of an "oil empire" which never existed outside of their corrupted columns. Eleven days after the publication of those swindling advertisements, Attorney-General Bell, of Texas, filed an application for the forfeitures of the charters of the "oil empire" and the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the assets—if any. The deceptive advertisements are made part of the Attorney-General's petition, as having brought great scandal upon the State of Texas to the injury of the public welfare and credit. I regret to add that they bring equal disgrace upon the State of New York.—Town Topics, New York.

"On my way back I fell in with a lot of Center and Panola county people, bound for the new El Dorado, but they all turned back when I told them the state of affairs. There were judges, bank presidents and cashiers in this crowd and I was told by one of them that they had $250,000 to invest in land that looked like oil territory. These Texans are hot stuff when it comes to plunging, ain't they?"

Nine iron tanks of 50,000 barrels capacity each have been ordered by the Guffey people for Sour Lake. The metal is now on the way and the tanks will be erected with the least possible delay.

The Penman Steel & Iron Works has contracts for the construction of 400,000 barrels of iron tankage at Sour Lake.

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

SOUR LAKE AND SARATOGA LANDS.

We can sell you lands in any subdivision of either of these fields at lower prices than any other agent.

BRIGHT'S SUBDIVISION of lot 3, B. B. B. & C. R. R., section No. 764. One Acre Guaranteed Oil Propositions.

TOWN LOTS. Subdivision of W. H. Turner's 20-acre tract adjoining Electric Addition. Business Lots on principal business streets.

One-twentieth, one sixteenth, one twelfth, one-eighth, one-fourth and one-half acre tracts in the proven field.

Large tracts of lands adjoining the Sour Lake and Saratoga proven fields. Write for information and maps.

On Matters Pertaining to the Respective Fields Address us at the following offices

BRIGHT & CO.,

BEAUMONT: Kyle Theatre Building.
SOUR LAKE: Sour Lake National Bank.
SARATOGA: Field Office.

SPINDLETOP LAND WITH WELL SELLS FOR TWENTY DOLLARS.

Twenty dollars for a thirty-second of an acre and a six inch well on Spindletop!

Frank W. Godsey paid the money and got the property at a sheriff's sale at the Beaumont Court House three weeks ago. He was passing through the corridor when he heard Sheriff Ras Landry calling out a description of the land, and asking for bids on it to satisfy a judgment obtained by a Galveston printing house against the owner, the Union Oil Company. Moved by curiosity Mr. Godsey asked a few questions, and when some one cried: "I bid ten dollars!" he went the gentlemen ten better and offered twenty. No other bidders being heard from, the well and land went to him for twenty dollars.

Less than two years ago the same property, without a well on it would have brought—and probably did bring—$3,500. The well cost $6,000 or $7,000, so that Mr. Godsey's purchase represented an original investment of $10,000 or more—similar pieces of Spindletop land with a well sold for as much as $25,000.

On investigation Mr. Godsey discovered that the well was in Block 38, Hogg-Swayne tract, in what is known as the salt water district. It had been operated, but the rig was burned off in the April fire and a temporary derrick was the only improvement on the property. Seventy-five feet distant a well was being pumped and was showing six hundred barrels of water and six barrels of oil a day.

But that was three weeks ago and when Mr. Godsey went out to the field last Sunday, he found that the same well was doing five hundred barrels of oil. It was his intention to pull the casing—which is worth from $1,000 to $1,500—but he is waiting for further developments in the neighboring well, and is planning to operate his purchase.

The price paid by Mr. Godsey in no wise represents the actual value of Spindletop property, for there are wells on the old hill today doing 600 barrels every twenty-four hours. But in some portions of the field the operators have been discouraged by salt water and other obstacles and this is generally true of the entire Hogg-Swayne tract, although there are several fairly good wells on the north side of the fifteen acres. It is probable that the gentlemen comprising the Union Oil Company grew tired of paying out and getting nothing back and decided to "let 'er slide." The Union Oil Company is a Galveston concern, incorporated on January 21, 1902, with an authorized capital stock of $300,000. Among the organizers and directors are several prominent bankers and business men of Galveston—J. Lobit, C. Janke, A. Sundt, W. W. Griffith and L. F. Fox. G. W. Wilson of Sioux City, Ia., and W. W. Griggs of Ft. Worth, Tex., are also named as incorporators.

Frank W. Godsey is a notary public and is manager of the Texas Abstract Company of Beaumont.

THEY KNOW US IN CHICAGO.

This paper has been fortunate from the start in making warm friends among its contemporaries. We are glad to number the Engraver and Electrotyper of Chicago among our supporters. In the July issue of that journal we find the following:

Several hundreds of non est oil fakes were shown up in the Oil Investors' Journal, Beaumont, Texas, May 15. If anyone desires information as to the reliability of any oil concern, it can be obtained in its nakedness from our spirited unctuous contemporary.

A switch has been completed to the loading racks of the Sour Lake Oil Company in the Southern Pacific yards at Sour Lake.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

HENRY EXALL,

SOUR LAKE.

OIL WELLS
OIL LANDS IN LARGE OR SMALL TRACTS.
TOWN
PROPERTIES.

Some very special bargains in the properties of the Sour Lake Oil Company.

OFFICE: Sour Lake National Bank.

Refer to any Bank in Texas.

CONDITION OF THE SAN JACINTO OIL COMPANY.

A shareholder in the San Jacinto Oil Company has received a letter from Receiver George W. Armstrong, in which Mr. Armstrong says:

"The suits for cheap oil now pending against the company amount to more than the assets of the company, and, if they are successful, there will, of course, be nothing left for the stockholders. If we come out ahead, however, there will be a dividend for the stockholders—about 20 per cent, I should judge. I have now on hand (June 20th) something over $25,000.00 in cash, a well producing about 500 barrels of oil a day, and am putting down another which I hope will do as well when in. The company will remain in the hands of a receiver until all suits against it shall have been settled, during which time, rest assured, I shall do all in my power for the interests of the stockholders."

The San Jacinto Oil Company was the first Beaumont proposition floated by the Rev. J. B. Cranfill. Out of the sale of San Jacinto stock to his fellow churchmen—and others with faith and detachable money—the preacher-promoter harvested sufficient of the long green to buy valuable property in Dallas, Tex., where he lives. The property is still in his family, and those who bought the stock also still have it. Receiver Armstrong's letter will be cheery reading for those who paid 20 and 25 cents a share for the 10 cent stock of the San Jacinto Company. We know of one good Baptist preacher in a northern state who put $10,000 into the stock at 20 cents a share—twice par. If the company pays 20 per cent, which is suggested as a possibility by Receiver Armstrong, this preacher will get back 10 per cent of his investment, or $1,000. But he need not count too strongly on the 10 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD OF A SOUR LAKE WELL.

The best well in the Allegany county oil field, that is the one that has produced the most oil in the past seven years, is probably No. 2 on the Hazzard farm, lot 32, town of Bolivar. It is a second crop well and was drilled through the sand on December 26, 1896. Since that time the well has produced about 15,000 barrels of oil and is still pumping 3 barrels a day. If there are any better first or second crop wells in the Allegany field the writer would like to know where they are. At present this one well yields Mr. McDivitt a monthly income of $135.—Bolivar (Pa.) Breeze.

Fifteen thousand barrels of oil in seven years may be a good record for an Allegany County well, and the owner may consider $135 a month a stiff income from his hole in the ground, but things are different in Texas—witness:

On July 18 W. B. Sharp received from the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company a check on the Beaumont National Bank for $80,400.00, the amount paid for oil taken by the Guffey Company from his big Sour Lake well during a period of twenty days. In one day this well will produce as much oil as the Allegany County well has given up in seven years. The Guffey Company has been taking about 8,000 barrels a day from the Sharp well and nearly as much has been running over into the ditches. The gate valve is turned wide open and locked. Mr. Sharp is receiving about 60 cents a barrel for his oil, on a contract made some time before the Sour Lake field was known to be as productive as it is.

A complete machine shop has been installed at Sour Lake by the Sour Lake Tool Company, of which J. W. Sloan is the manager. The equipment includes steam hammers, lathes and a full outfit for both heavy and light work. This company is now engaged on the Sour Lake water works contract. It has drilled two good water wells and is laying the lines for the distributing system.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FRISCO SYSTEM

THE CRESCENT HOTEL

AT

Eureka Springs, Ark.,

the top of the Ozarks.

Open all the Year Round. A delightful Resort

LOW EXCURSION RATES

—

also

SULPHUR, IND. TER'Y,

To which the Frisco System has recently extended its line.

Ask any railroad agent for rates. Write for illustrated pamphlet and hotel rates to

C. W. STRAIN, S. W. P. A., Dallas. J. W. HUTCHISON, T. P. A. San Antonio.

OR

W. A. TULEY, G. P. A., Fort Worth

RAYNE, LA.,

OFFERS A BONUS.

The Rayne Progressive Union of Rayne, La., in order to interest operators in that field, offers a cash bonus of $1500 to any individual or corporation who shall find oil in paying quantities, or gas in paying quanties, within three miles of that town, the money to be paid to the first party accepting the conditions, and complying as above. Surface indications are excellent. Address C. W. LYMAN, Secretary, Rayne, La.

Guffey & Galey, who were first to develop the Beaumont field, have secured an immense acreage in the Indian Territory, which they are now developing, and it looks as if the Territory will furnish several very productive districts. The principal difficulty has been in obtaining leases that will hold. Operators have been unwilling to spend their money developing a property which they are not sure they can retain if the leasehold is attacked.

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SUNSET ROUTE

Southern Pacific

SUNSET ROUTE.

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES

.....to.....

San Fancisco and Los Angeles, Cal.

Account National Encampment G. A. R.,

$47.50.

Tickets on sale August 1 to 14 inclusive. Final return limit October 31. STOP-OVERS ALLOWED.

Call on or Address JAS. K. TOOKE, G. P. & T. A., Beaumont, Texas.

Well Pipe Pulled by Contract.

Will Purchase all pipe recovered, or will pull same on percentage basis. IMPROVED MACHINERY.

F. S. HENRY, Beaumont, Texas.

HEYWOOD BROS OIL CORPORATION

CRUDE PETROLEUM

JENNINGS AND ANSE la BUTTE.

Are you interested in the biggest Oil Field in Texas?

THE SOUR LAKE SITUATION

Will keep you posted—published at Sour Lake, Texas. $1.00 per year.

BIDS WANTED FROM DRILLERS

The Citizens Oil Company, of Orange, Texas, solicits bids from responsible and experienced drillers for boring an oil well near that place.

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISMMENT

SOUR LAKE

AND

SARATOGA OIL LANDS.

TOWN LOTS AND OUTSIDE ACREAGE IN LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.

FOR SALE BY

G. W. HOOKS,

D. CALL'S BANK BUILDING, SOUR LAKE, TEXAS.

SPINDLETOP WELLS DRILLED IN 17 DAYS.

Contrasting the methods used at Baku with those employed in the Texas and Louisiana fields, makes the lot of the well driller in these regions a happy one compared to the Russian contractor. Here, wells are drilled principally with the rotary, the bit being screwed on to the end of the drilling pipe, which is turned by a cog arrangement, situated in the floor of the derrick. Water is forced, at high pressure, down through the drilling pipe and comes up outside the same, thus doing away with friction from the outside and making it possible to rotate the pipe without danger of twisting it off. In some instances, however, if the driller is not careful he will twist off his pipe, but such accidents may usually be remedied within a few days or weeks. Formerly the Standard drill, or cable, was not employed on Spindletop, all wells being drilled with the rotary. At present, however, it is next to impossible to bring in a well with the rotary, and, after a well has been sunk to 900 feet by this method, the cable is substituted and the well is drilled into the oil sand without water. Millions of gallons of water have been pumped into the Spindletop oil sands, to the great injury of the field. Colonel C. F. Lufkin, a Standard expert, predicted more than a year ago that if the rotary and the use of water in drilling were not abolished in the Beaumont field it would ruin the field. Recently an injunction was obtained at Beaumont prohibiting the use of the rotary. Such an eminent authority as the Oil City Derrick long ago said that the rotary would have to go, and recent innovations in drilling on Spindletop have demonstrated the truth of these words.

No Sand Pumps Used Here—Standard Rigs Instead.

Sand pumps, such as are used in Russia—otherwise, bailers,—are used in the Texas-Louisiana fields for bailing purposes only. One well on Spindletop was operated for a short time with a bailing outfit, but it was later abandoned and the Standard rig substituted. At this time Standard pumping rigs, or walking beams as they are sometimes called, are taking the place of other styles of pumps, such as the steam head, which is merely a steam cylinder, rigged over the well, the piston being connected with the sucker rod, which falls of its own weight, and is drawn back by the steam pressure in the cylinder, thus operating the working barrel. Compressed air was used on Spindletop until the level of oil in the wells sank so low that the air would no longer lift it. It is estimated that $750,000 was spent in building and equipping air plants for the purpose of operating Spindletop wells. The largest of these plants never turned a wheel and not more than two or three of them operated long enough to pay back the original investment.

The Howard R. Hughes well in the Wirt Davis tract, Sour Lake, was drilled in last week by J. R. Sharp, and is regarded as one of the largest producers in the field. A portion of the output is being sold to the Southern Pacific.

A very productive oil sand has been found at 1030 feet in the Cannon tract at Sour Lake. Wells drilled into this sand are said to be good for 10,000 barrels a day.

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

C. W. BROOKS. G. W. HURD.

C. W. BROOKS & CO.

Real Estate, Oil and Securities.

Sour Lake Nat'l Bank Bldg. SOUR LAKE, TEX.

Citizen's Nat'l Bank Bldg. BEAUMONT, TEX.

We are producers and shippers of Fuel Oil. We handle the finest Sour Lake Oil Lands and Business Property. VALUES ADVANCING.

SUMMARY OF SARATOGA FIELD.

A summary of the Saratoga oil field to July 22 gives the following description of operations:

Hooks No. 1, now Southern Pacific, north of Teel or Brice acre—Not flowing, choked with sand. A few days ago was making 50 barrels per day.

Hooks-No. 2, now Southern Pacific, near hotel—Never finished.

Southern Pacific No. 3, north side of Teel acre—Flowing through pipe line into storage tanks half mile distant; 4-inch well. C. K. MacFadden reports it as doing but 125 barrels.

Southern Pacific No. 4—Drilling.

Southern Pacific No. 5, south side of Teel acre—Derrick up.

Brice No. 1, northeast corner of Teel acre—Flowing 350 to 400 barrels per day; 2-inch well.

Brice No. 2, southeast corner of Teel acre—Flowing about the same as No. 1, 350 to 400 barrels, but is a 3-inch well; flows are spasmodic on account of gas blow-outs.

Brice No. 3, northwest corner of Teel acre—About finished; some oil when running bailer.

Brice No. 4, southwest corner of Teel acre—Drilling; about 600 or 700 feet.

Brice No. 5, west of Teel acre about 135 yards—Drilling; about 700 feet deep.

Brice No. 6, 1 1-2 miles west (a little south of west) of acre—Drilling.

Sour Lake Tool Company,

SOUR LAKE, TEXAS.

Equipped to do all varieties of Machine Work. Well and Pipe Fittings. Prompt Service.

MacFadden No. 1, on B. P. & L. F. Co. 2 1-2 acres—Flowed between 800 and 1000 barrels when brought in two weeks ago; 4-inch well. This well is about half mile south of acre.

MacFadden No. 2—Bringing it in today; 810 feet deep.

MacFadden No. 3 and No. 4, northwest and southwest corner 2 1-2 acre tract—Derricks up.

Postal No. 1 (marked Brice on map) on Queen City Company 5-acre tract, half mile south of acre—About finished; some trouble; plenty of oil.

Brice well, northeast corner R. C. Crane survey, southwest of other well drilling in this survey, about 2 miles southwest of Teel acre—Also drilling.

Since the foregoing was prepared the Mac Fadden No. 2 well has been brought in and is reported to be good for 500 barrels a day.

R-I-P-A-N-S Tabules
Doctors find
A good prescription
For mankind

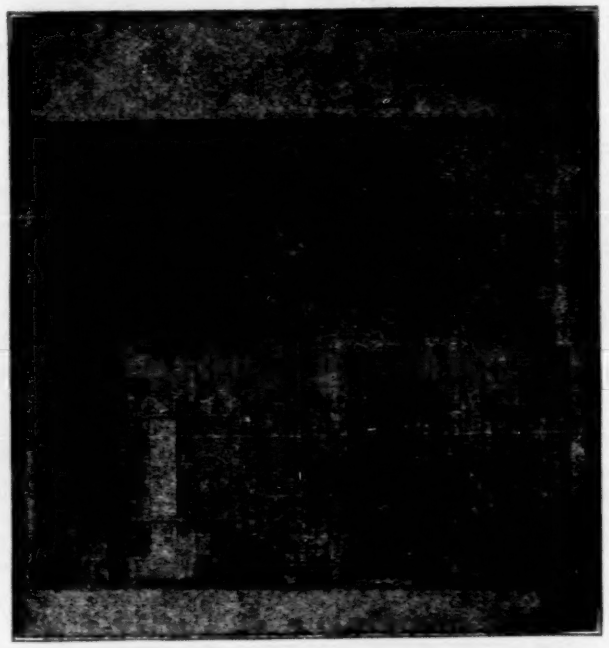
The 5-cent packet is enough for usual occasions. The family bottle (60 cents) contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them.

The Heywood Oil Company brought in a well in the Wirt Davis tract at Sour Lake, near the Sharp and Gilbert gushers. This company is now laying a six inch line from its wells to the Southern Pacific where its loading racks will be located.

The Sterling Oil Company brought in a good well in the Wirt Davis tract at Sour Lake. It flowed for several days and choked up.

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

R. OLIVER, President. E. J. MARSHALL, Vice-President. A. D. CHILDRESS, Cashier.



The Citizens National Bank
OF BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

Capital, $100,000. Surplus and Profit, $35,000

SAFE, LIBERAL, PROGRESSIVE.

A Safe Place for Deposit of Papers and Valuables at Nominal Cost.

THE VERY FINEST OF BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF PROTECTION.

General Banking and Safe Deposit.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

TURNER & NABERS LUMBER COMPANY.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

All Kinds of Pine and Cypress Lumber.

General Offices—Nos. 438-39-41-53 V. Wiess Building. Both Phones No. 385. Mills located on K. C. S. R. R. and S. P. R. R. Special attention given to railroad material. We carry a large and well assorted stock of all classes of Lumber, Shingles and Laths. Promptness and grade our specialty. Retail Yards: Corner Rachford and Forsythe Streets. Both Phones No. 898.

TO LAND OWNERS:

If you have reason to believe that oil exists on your property, write to us. It will be to your advantage.

The South Texas Developing & Drilling Co.

SOUR LAKE, TEXAS.

Penman Steel and Iron Works

INCORPORATED

BEAUMONT, - TEXAS.

OIL STORAGE TANKS.

ANY SIZ

J. B. ALEXANDER,

BREAUX BRIDGE, LA.

REAL ESTATE AND OIL LANDS.

L'Anse La Butte Oil Lands, 10 to 1000 acres. Leases or outright sales. Correspondence promptly attended to.

Right in the Middle of the **SARATOGA OIL FIELD**

$500.00 A LOT.

McMANUS-HOUK CO., Owner, 435 Wiess Bldg., Beaumont, Texas